MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor

Vol. V. Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, February 21, 1837. No. 9.

The Maine Farmer
IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price $2 per annum if paid in advance $2,50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1837.

Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

Our readers in this county will see that the annual Meeting of the above Society will be holden at Winthrop, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next.

We hope that all interested in the prosperity of Agriculture in the county, whether they are members of the Society or not, will come forward and aid in promoting that important interest.

There are many subjects which will or ought to come before the Society, which require deliberation and action by the members generally. One, is the subject of holding the Shows and Fairs of the Society in different parts of the county.

The Society was got up for the good of the county. Now the measures which shall promote the greatest good of the greatest number ought to be adopted and pursued in order to produce that result. The people of Winthrop were the first to move in the getting up of the Society, they have unitedly been interested in having the Shows in their town, been to the trouble and labor of making all the arrangements to accommodate and sustain them. They feel a pride in so doing, but still they are willing to submit the question to the Society, and if there are any other sections of the county, where they wish to have them, and will pledge themselves to see that the business is done thoroughly, they will never object to their having them.

We hope that the members will come forward and discuss the subject. There are many other things which ought to be attended to—such as the wages of workmen—the best mode of uniting their strength upon the dissemination of improvements and agricultural knowledge, &c. &c.

REPORT
Of the Corresponding Secretary of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

HON. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,

Secretary of State.

In compliance with the statute, it becomes my duty, in handing in the statements of the several competitors for the premiums offered by the K. Co. Ag. Society, to accompany them with such remarks as may offer themselves in connection with the subject. It must be evident from the identity of subjects, which annually come up for investigation, that there must be a sameness in the remarks with those made the year previous, and perhaps not a little repetition of ideas.

The peculiarities of the season of 1836 are the coldness and drowth, which may with truth be said to have continued during the whole year. The winter months were uncommonly severe. The snows were deeper than had fallen for many years previous, and but very little rain fell. Much suffering was the consequence, both for the lack of fodder for cattle, and want of convenient watering places, but also for water to drive machinery, and trouble among farmers in regard to supplying themselves with a suitable quantity of fuel to last them throughout the season.

The spring months continued cold and backward. Grass did not start early, and the lack of genial and refreshing showers kept it back and prevented that luxuriant growth which is so much the beauty and pride of our fields and meadows. As a general thing, more land was plowed and sown or planted than the year before, and to this circumstance may be attributed the fact that the farmers of Kennebec have more grain and articles of subsistence than many of other counties.

Indian corn did not flourish. It came up late. No warmth of sun so necessary in promoting the growth of this valuable plant, encouraged it—it grew slowly and feebly, and before it could ripen the severe frosts of September met and destroyed it almost wholly.

Our Wheat crops were good. Some alarm was excited at one time during the season lest the grain worm should injure the harvest, but it proved to be groundless. Had our farmers paid still more attention to this crop, it would have been far more to their advantage.

Hay was a little less than middling, but was procured in excellent order. Our farmers, however, recollecting the sufferings of their stock during the last winter, and fearing a repetition of their trials, have with one consent, sold off the most of their cattle and sheep to the Brighton Drovers, and it may with truth be said that there has not been a winter for many years when there was so little stock in Maine.

The improvements in stock, owing to the distress which was experienced the winter passed has not been pursued with so much ardor as before.

Some fine Horses were introduced into the county by Mr J. Watson, East Windsor, Connecticut, but, though beautiful animals, and of good pedigree, they did not meet with so much encouragement as such animals ought.

In regard to sheep, the improvements instituted by C. Vaughan, Esq. by crossing with his Southdowns are going on, and already promise to be of great benefit to the county. Some fine animals of the Dishley breed, from crosses with animals from the flocks of Mr Vaughan of Hallowell, and Mr Green of Winslow, with other selections, have been made by Mr Sanford Howard, of the Bridge Farm, Augusta.

Some attention has been paid to Agricultural implements—A Separater, or a machine for threshing and winnowing, or cleaning grain at one operation, has been put into successful operation by Messrs, J. A. & H. A. Pitts of of Winthrop.

Improvements also in the plow, we are told have been made by Mr Greenlow of Vassalboro', which promise to be of importance to the Agricultural community.

The culture of Silk is going on slowly but steadily. The season last year has been perhaps as unfavorable as we ever have had or ever shall have in Maine, and yet no difficulty was experienced by those who were prepared to feed the worms and attended to it properly.

The bounty offered by the State will ultimately be of service to the Silk Culture; but it is a matter of doubt whether the policy followed by Massachusetts, in increasing the bounty on silk, and also giving one on Mulberry trees, ought not to be followed here, as we know of some who were preparing to embark in the business among us, have been allured to that State by the bounty held out to those who are entering into the business.

The culture of wheat—the great staple, or rather what should be the great staple of an Agricultural people, although more attended to than a few years since, yet demands more attention than it has hitherto received. This grain is now selling for from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, and New York Flour at $14 per barrel. Now, had more attention been paid to the sowing of this article, it would have paid a good profit even at $1,50 per bushel, and much suffering be prevented. More attention should also be paid to the other grains, such as Oats and Barley, and mills for hulling them, if once established, would not only meet with good success, but also be the means of affording an excellent article of food to man, which is not used at present among us.

Respectfully your ob't. Serv't,

E. HOLMES,

Cor. Sec. Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

Winthrop, Jan. 28, 1837.

For the Maine Farmer.

Aurora Borealis.

MR. HOLMES:—The aerial phenomena of the 25th of January were grand and sublime beyond the description of the pen of the most learned; and were deeply interesting to every beholder; and more so perhaps in consequence of the deep scarlet color of many parts of the heavens. This peculiar tinge was however confined nearly to the zenith as regards north and south; but extended at times towards the west and east nearly to the horizon. But it is not my design to undertake any description of them, as every thing of the kind must come far short of their grandeur. I propose merely to give a few particulars in relation to their cause and effect.

From the situation of the Northern Lights, so called, any opinion as to their cause or effect must be regarded as an hypothesis, and still from particular observation I have become satisfied in relation to both. For reasons which I shall give, I suppose the light to proceed from the combustion of hydrogen gas, and doubtless electricity is an efficient agent in carrying it forward. And the different appearances of the light depend very much upon their situation and many local causes—as on the

25th the peculiar scarlet color was not in consequence of any difference in the lights themselves, but resulted from a close dense atmosphere and a very thin layer of smoke, which decomposed the light in its passage and absorbed nearly all except the red ray which was transmitted to us, and therefore they appeared red and varying from that to white in proportion as those causes predominated.

One position which I shall give to strengthen my hypothesis is, that during the prevalence of northern lights we have no thunder and lightning, and that they occur in those regions and at those seasons of the year not visited by the latter phenomena. That there is a large quantity of hydrogen gas burned (if we may be allowed the term) during a tempest of lightning and thunder no one will dispute who is at all acquainted with the subject, nor that there is a large amount of this gas generated in all places where water, vegetables or animals are found. This gas rises into the upper regions of the atmosphere, and is there burned, producing in cold regions northern lights, and in warm broad flashes of lightning. Where it not for this the upper regions would become over charged with hydrogen gas.

Another position is, that their light from the earth is that to which we should expect this gas to rise when unencumbered. It is supposed by some that these lights are above the atmosphere, which however is not correct. But hydrogen gas rises to a great light as it expands greatly in ascent being releaved from the atmospheric pressure.

Another position is, that the change in the atmosphere after these illuminations is such as would naturally result from the burning of oxygen and hydrogen gas. The combustion of hydrogen and oxygen (as is well known) is the production of water or vapor, and at all times after an extensive illumination the atmosphere becomes charged with vapor and we have a fall of rain or snow within three or four days.

Another position is my own observation. At 12 o'clock in the fall of 1832, at the elevation of 3 or 4 degrees above the horizon, to the north, lay a broad illuminated space in the heavens from which arose streams of light which flashed at times to the zenith, accompanied often with a noise not unlike that produced by sparks of electricity in brushing the hair of a black horse in a severe cold night tho' much louder. There were also several paches in different parts of the heavens very brightly illuminated, and one in particular in a northeast direction and at an elevation of about 47 degrees which was very bright, and presented all the appearance that could be expected from the actual combustion of this gas. After this spot had been illuminated for about 3-4 of an hour I observed directly under it a dark spot which continued to increase in size and density till about three in the morning, when a gentle breeze from the northwest moved it from its place in all the form and consistence of a cloud, formed by vapor produced by the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen gas. At this time all the northern and eastern part of the heavens were scirted with detached clouds moving gently along towards the eastern horizon, while the western and southern parts of the heavens were perfectly clear from any visible vapor, It may be asked by some perhaps, if these lights are the combustion of hydrogen gas why the flash is not instantaneous.—This is not a necessary result as it may be supposed by this gas constantly rising during combustion —this is undoubtedly the case as the atmosphere at those times is becoming cooler and more dense, thereby forcing this gas to the upper regions, and as oxygen, one agent in the combustion, is obtained but slowly from the atmosphere, some may have the curiosity to ask how they take fire. Combustion is doubtless communicated by flaming meteors, and if any one knows how the the meteors get fired, he may account for fire being communicated by the union of quick lime and water.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Dixfield, Jan. 30, 1837.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE WHEAT QUESTION.—No. 6.

MR. HOLMES:—I have no other motive in continuing my remarks on this subject than the discovery and establishment of truth.

For the attainment of this object it is absolutely necessary that the question at issue should be distinctly kept in view. For this purpose I will now distinctly state the gronnd of argument on this question, as it now stands, wishing the readers of the Farmer to keep the propositions I now lay down always in view; and not only read them attentively, but keep the papers on file for reference.

Dr. Dwight and his disciples maintain that rust in wheat is occasioned by the bursting of the sap vessels of wheat plants, and that this takes place in consequence of the abundance of sap in motion in the plant in warm and dry weather; or from the rapid feeding of the plant in any weather.

To this I demur.

2. Some suppose a similar effect takes place from obstructions occasioned by cold weather, and others from the contracted state of the wheat stalk at the lower joint.

To this I demur.

3. All agree that appearance of rust is produced by the escape of the sap from the stalks and leaves of the wheat plant in some way or other, and then drying on them, so as to produce that appearance commonly called rust. This appearance I have not only "seen" but admitted; see page 259, 2d Vol. of the Maine Farmer. The question, then, between me and others, is not whether the substance of rust is formed of sap; but how the sap escapes from the plants; or rather the means by which this escape is produced. I have heretofore thought that atmospheric causes might produce obstructions which might occasion this disease. To this I now demur;—believing, however, that great heat, especially if connected with moisture, gives this disease its most fatal powers. This effect I believe is occasioned by the decomposition of the substance of the plants where ruptures appear, from which the sap flows, which forms the rust. Thus the introduction of external moisture into the plant, by absorption, may also concur in forwarding this process; and after the escape of the elaborated sap from these ruptures, mixes with the remaining sap of the plant, and forms new combinations of substances in the sap, destructive to the formation of the grain;—hence it is frequently observed when the stalks and leaves of grain are struck with rust, as we term it, the grain had better be cut, as it gains nothing by standing after this.

This I believe is a correct statement of the points of coutroversy.

Now for the evidence in the case.

First, then, to the opinion that rust is owing to the too rapid growth of the plant, I respond—

If this be the only or a principal cause, we should expect the appearance would correspond to the indications of rapid feeding. But I aver the appearance of this disorder does not correspond with the indications of rapid feeding, by the most rapid formation of the stalks and leaves of the plants. Fish manure, and indeed animal manure, formed of the substance of any kind of animals, produces the most rapid growth of grain plants of any thing I am acquainted with;—but my opponents respond, and say, this substance has the effect, in some way, to render the sap vessels less liable to burst. Reader will you remember this objection?

If the above is not satisfactory, I will produce another case.—I am authorized to say, one of my neighbors, Levi Ludden, Esq. has had a part of his wheat rusted last year, the worst that he had ever had any since he lived in Peru, a period of twenty years; and that under the same system of cultivation he has generally pursued. We all know what the season has been the year past—cold—dry and frosty: and we know also that grain generally has been very free from rust. I will also state another case, related by H. Colman; see Maine Farmer, 1st Vol. page 260. He says, "I sowed 3 acres of winter wheat on some of the best land in Deerfield meadows. The land was green sward, turned up last fall, rolled and harrowed, and the seed soaked in strong brine, and then limed, and sowed at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels to the acre. One half the lot was abundantly manured, and to the other no manure was applied. He then details some other particulars which have no bearing on this argument, and then concludes—"After all, to my extreme disappointment, the whole field has been blasted, and I shall hardly get back the amount of seed sown."

"Now that this result was not owing to the use of stable dung is obvious for none was used; and on that part of the field where the blight appeared to commence, and to make the most rapid progress, no manure whatever was used.—It was not owing to the want of the specific property in the soil; as far as that is to be found in lime and slaughter house manure; for both of them were employed—the seed was limed, and the above manure copiously applied.—It is not to be attributed to the luxuriance of the crop, for several pieces, as I learn in my neighborhood, have suffered equally, and from the same cause, where the situation was by no means so high."

It was not a time of universal failure, for a good deal in this vicinity is perfectly healthy and sound, and I have already reaped on the same farm a small piece of wheat, on higher land, which was healthy and fair, though from the condition of the land it gave a small product. "This was ripe a week earlier than his other wheat. He describes the weather when the rust first appeared on his wheat as decidedly what Yankees call *muggy* weather—some showers and the earth steaming profusely."

He says, "I am unable to give any other explanation of the failure of my wheat crop, than that a most unfavorable state of the weather occurred precisely when the crop was most susceptible of injury." Reader mark his expression, *susceptible of injury*. This supposes some other cause in operation at the time this weather took place, and concurring with it to produce the disastrous results he had related. So far he agrees with me; and as far as it concerns my argument on the sap bursting question is a strong case. Mr Colman had Dr. Dwight's theory in view when he stated these facts, having distinctly referred to it. He admits it is true that President Dwight describes the disease accurately, as "that Plethora is induced in the plant, or an excess of sap in the culm or stalk, which not finding a ready passage in warm wea-

ther, ruptures the sap vessels," &c.—to this I demur.

I object in toto to this part of Dwight's theory. I will give some reasons now, which are decisive in my mind. When excessive fermentation takes place at the roots of grain plants, the roots become diseased, and if the disease prevails, cease their functions, and sometimes are finally destroyed. Thus instead of furnishing an abundance of sap, they furnish less than healthy plants. In some cases this is very obvious, for I have seen instances where such plants, though they retained the same dark green appearance, yet almost entirely ceased growing. See my communication in the Maine Farmer, 2d Vol. page 202. But it may be said such plants generally grow as tall and sometimes taller than healthy plants. I grant this; but it must be remembered that the seed of grain never forms while this process is going on at the roots, the plant keeps growing somewhere, as if to find a healthy atmosphere to perfect its seed. Like some animals whose most essential organs are contracted, they grow up tall and spindling; but never have the vigor of those differently formed. We may just as well argue that such animals have more blood because they have a "green" look, as that such plants, as we have mentioned, have more sap.

There is another fact, I think, which bears strongly in this case. When the leaves and the visible part of the stalks of wheat plants are covered with rust and ruptures, you may strip the perpendicular part of the lower leaves from the stalk, and not find the least appearance of any ruptures there. I should not indeed expect these, if any existed, to have the color of those exposed to the sun and wind; but I see no reason why the vessels holding the sap should be any stronger than where they are exposed to light and heat—but in making this examination I have noticed another fact—the year before last, I had some oats which were sown late, and badly diseased, especially on the perpendicular part of the lower leaves that enclosed the stalks Some of the ruptures were a quarter of an inch in length. I stripped off these leaves and found no ruptures underneath, on the stalk, tho' every part of the stalks above were discovered. I examined the inside of the leaves against the ruptures on the outside, but in no instance found any appearance of any crack or rupture. In some cases I found a small dark colored spot against the centre of the crack on the outside, of a round shape, and in one or two instances, besides a small black spot, a slight shade of color corresponding to the rupture on the outside. There is but one way I can account for this; if there was in the first place, some wound inflicted on the outside of the perpendicular part of the leaf, the sap would concentrate there, and in dry weather might form something similar to a scab on the skin of animals, whilst the sap underneath would continue to accumulate there, and by the expanding force of fermentation, rupture the stalk in throwing off the dry coating attached to it. This might be sometimes more than once repeated, which I think might produce the appearances I have described, as sometimes occurring. I have frequently examined wheat plants with similar results, though none so strongly marked.

Once more I remark, that, when I have stated that some plants that grow much faster than those which rusted, or could use up all their sap without bursting, I mean *wheat plants*, not pumpkins or potatoes. I mean wheat plants also, exposed to the same causes of disease which have been assigned by my opponents. That rust has taken place on some wheat plants under all circumstances of culture and of weather, &c. assigned a csuses of rust, whilst other wheat plants in the same circumstances have sometimes escaped, can be demonstrated to a certainty. I therefore in this public manner call upon my opponents to remove this objection to the sap bursting theory;—not by asking a question, but by furnishing proof—not by asserting the sap vessels of some plants are more easily burst than others, but by furnishing proof that such is the fact. No person on the ground of fair argument has a right to infer this from the assumed fact that the vessels of diseased plants are ruptured by the pressure of the sap, occasioned by a more rapid flow; for this is the very question at issue; let them prove this first, and then make such inferences as they please. And I would ask one favor more; as it is not common when addressing enlightened readers, to state those propositions in a syllogism, which are obvious from the nature of the subject, and the ennumeration of the different parts of the author's address, when any absurdity arises from such an omission, I ask the favor to state the several propositions of the argument *myself;* and then if I do not make a fair *argument*, call me Ignoramus. J. H. J.

Peru, Jan. 1837.

For the Maine Farmer.

Culture of Wheat.

Mr. Holmes:—It has ever been my desire to benefit the culture of wheat in this State. I have thought that a few observations on the several varieties sowed in my neighborhood—and on the effect of thrashing seed wheat by the horse power machines now in use—and a few observations which I have made, as I think, on the weavil will constitute the subjects of this communication.

And first—the Malaga, as it is called. This is a kind of wheat introduced among us some twenty years ago or more, which was a very good variety of bearded wheat, but for the want of being taken the best care of, and the natural tendency to deterioate when often sowed on the same soil and in the same climate, may not now be the most profitable variety to sow. The flour was like almost all bearded wheat, of a yellowish cast, but fine, sweet and good. It was said to be brought from Malaga by a gentleman belonging to Exeter, N. H — The second variety is Tea or balled wheat, which seems to be a renewal of the old balled wheat which became (run out as it is called) in this part of the country, from being often sowed here, and was called Siberian wheat. It grows taller than any of the varieties of the bearded wheat, makes whiter flour than the bearded wheat, and will probably sell better in the market. The bread from its flour ought to be mixed thinner in its paste; as it dries after baking, sooner than bread made from the bearded yellow flour. It needs to be sown thicker than any other variety with which I am acquainted. If it has been threshed by the common Horse Power machine, two and a half bushels to the acre are not too much. It is well adapted to sandy soils, and it yields a less number of bushels according to the straw than the bearded. So far as I have heard, it has done well during the last season. It resisted the weavil more than the bearded. As what is called the weavil or more properly grain worm is produced by a fly, may it not be that the beard in wheat is a convenience to the fly while depositng its egg. Since I have introduced the plan of sowing thick, if the seed be threshed by the common horse power, I will explain my belief as it respects that subject. I believe that smut is prevented by lime, hot lye, vitriol, and many other things, by soaking the soft sickly kernels to the *chit*, as it is called, and of course kills their vegetating powers, and they do not come up. I believe that in threshing by horse power there are many kernels cracked, and are, by consequence, soaked and killed by the process made use of to prevent smut.

I am satified that I must sow thicker than I did when I threshed by hand.

Third. White bearded wheat sowed by many people five and twenty years since, was a good variety, but as a distinct and separate variety I do not know where it is to be found; a renewal of that variety is desirable.

Fourth. Black Sea wheat is a variety obtained through the New England Seed Store, from Mr. Williams, of Fitchburg, Worcester County, Mass., which was brought him by his brother, from the Black Sea. It is a mixture of four kinds, which to me shows that in that country they find an advantage in mixing those kinds that will ripen together. According to Mr Williams' statement and the report of the Committee who examined the facts in regard to his crop, he certainly raised very large crops. I have raised it for two years, it is all beared wheat, has a stiff straw, and one variety among it is a short headed double rowed kind which I have never before seen.

It came from Malaga, and is probably a renewal of that variety.

It seems to be well suited to land in a high state of cultivation. I have heretofore, and I think I can raise much the greatest crops from a csoss of different kinds together.

I have the old Malaga, the Deering wheat, (so called) the Italian wheat—the Lake wheat, and another kind which I purchased from Anson, mixed from which, I have obtained the best crops, and I intend mixing the Black Sea wheat the coming year.

Fifth. The Lake wheat is a tolerable good kind to be sown by our farmers, it is a bearded wheat, and has nothing in it very remarkable. The same may be said of the Deering wheat.

I acknowledge my ignorance respecting the weavil, (grain worm as it is called) but in my neighborhood I think I have observed that the bearded wheat has been most injured the past year. Wheat on low lands and nigh rivers has been more injured than that exposed to wind, especially the North and West winds. I have heard it said that they stay in one place but three years. I do not wish to be cursed with them for even that time. The exposed and upper part of the head of wheat seems to be most injured.

Mr Editor, I really wish you would collect all the facts you possibly can respecting so dreadful a scourge as this insect. If all the facts were collected, I should be in hopes that there might be some mode devised to prevent his ravages or destroy him. N. Y.

Winthrop, Feb. 1837.

Fire.—On Monday morning the 13th inst. between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Wagon and Blacksmith shop, owned and occupied by Mr. T. W. Yeaton of this town, was consumed by fire, together with all the tools, stock, unfinished work and some other property. Loss estimated at about $1000. No insurance. Supposed to have taken from the stove funnel.

Errata.—In our last, page 4, second column, 29th line from the bottom, for "the quantity too of them is excellent," read "the *quality*," &c.

Agricultural.

From the New York Cultivator.

The Cut Worm and Hessian Fly.

The history and habits of these devouring insects, hitherto a mere matter of conjecture, continue an object of intense solicitude to inquiring farmers, and more esqecially the present season, inasmuch as their hopes and prospects of the corn and wheat crops, have been with little exception, alike prostrated. American entomology is in its germ; Mr Melsheimer, a Lutheran clergyman of this State, may be regarded as the progenitor of the science in this country; he published a catalogue containing thirteen hundred and sixty native species of insects of one order or group, in 1806; without descriptions or a history of their habits. Professor Say, has also been engaged for many years in an unfinished work, describing scientifically, the unnoticed insects of this country. Fortunately for the farmers, his occupation, in its present extended march of improvement embraces personages characterized by that noble and disinterested zeal, which brings to the task an ardor far superior to the sordid ambition of merely amassing wealth, too often at the expense of a broken constitution and green old age.

The cut worms are evidently the numerous progeny of some familiar insect. The question arises, to what species can they be attributed?—Some are led to conjectnre, that they are propagated by the order Coleoptera, or beetle; althongh I have examined with some care, the several species of the beetle tribe common in this country, among which the pellet beetle is most numerous, yet I have invariably found their larvae of pale yellowish, or light brown color; whereas the cut worm is nearly black, and very different in its habits. The conjecture, that the cut worms are the larvae of the beetle, or any other perpetual insect, should be humbled by the single circumstance, that the cut worm is periodical in its devastating visitations, and consequently can be the progeny ONLY of a periodical insect. I know none of that character bearing a semblance of suspicion, except the Cicada septemdecem, of the order Hemiptera, genus Cicada, and species of Grilli or Grillus of Linn. (here very improperly mistermed locust, for those visiting Europe and Africa, whose history present a series of calamities, inspiring all people with superstitious horror.) The American cicada is remarkable for its regular and simultaneous reappearance every seventeen years in countless millions. They appeared here in 1817 and 1834, several years succeeeing these dates, have been marked by the destruction of the cut worm. And as some of the cicada appear every year, we also find SOME, however FEW, of the cut worm every year. It is ascertained that the cicada deposite each from six hundred to one thousand eggs, forming of course a numerous progeny.

This conjecture of mine, relative to the cut worm, although strengthened by observation and experience, yet should any of your observing and enlightened correspondents offer an idea more plausible, the above shall be freely yielded noswithstanding.

Many practical farmers have prescribed remedies to counteract the ravages of the cut worm, stating the success of their MODUS OPERANDI; but it a matter of regret to know, that an effectual remedy is still wanting, to expel or dislodge them when once in possession of the corn hill. There are, however, preventives, well worthy the farmer's attention. The most effectual prevention consists in plowing sward ground inteuded for corn in antumn, previous to planting; but if this be not convenient, a stubble field should be chosen, if plowed in the spring; the rationale or philosophy of the mode is simply this, the sod being turned up to the frost of winter, it becomes so meliorated and consolidated by spring, (if well plowed) that there will be no green thing scarcely of vegetable kind left for the larvae of the insect to subsist upon, and consequently they either desert the field or perish. The same parity of reasoning holds good for stubble ground, it being also destitute of food, and thus affording the grub no harbor. Another method, by means of which I have entirely succeeded the present season, notwithstanding the adjacent field of a neighbor was wholly destroyed, it may not be amiss to notice. The field was an old sod of timothy and clover. Apprehending the danger of the cut worm, I delayed plowing until after the first of May, to give the grass a start, which grew strong, and was plowed under, designing it as food for the cut worms; my expectations were realized, the corn was scarcely touched by the worms, and the green grass, consisting almost wholly of SOLUBLE MATTER, from present appearances, will be no detriment to the corn crop, but VICE VERSA

The Hessian Fly, Ceeydomia destructor of the order diptera, was perhaps never more destructive in the middle States than the present season.—There is a discrepancy in the opinions of writers on the history and habits of this insect which amounts to vagueness. One more point, however, appears settled concerning it, i. e. it is entirely mistermed; instead of its being an exotic, it was never known in Europe, while its ravages were felt in America long before the revolution. The TIPULA TRITICI of Europe, is in modern nomenclature, termed Cecydomia tritici, but known to be very different from our c. destructor in many respects.

When ihe fly first made its appearance in Long Island, in 1776, its ravages threatened the total abolition of the culture of wheat. An alarm was excited in England, that the fly would be imported in cargoes of wheat from this country. After the subject had occupied the privy council and Royal Society for some time, during which, despatches were forwarded to his majesty's ministers abroad, and expresses were sent to all the custom houses, to search the cargoes, a mass of information was collected und published, which, instead of affording any correct information, served only to prohibit the importation of American grain.

It is to be doubted whether the fly ever WAS, or evev will BE, the primary cause of failure of the wheat crop. The season was the PRIMARY, and the fly merely the SECONDARY, cause of failure the present year. There are sufficient quantities of seed-wheat infected every year by the fly, to produce a great devastation if aided by the season. There were still fields in this region, the present season of failure, which by good soil and culture, grew on undiminished by the warm drought of May. I harvested one field of twelve acres, low land, which from facts already ascertained, will average upwards of thirty bushels an acre; when in an adjacent field of high southern aspect, (which bore on MUCH of its surface less than half the quantity of snow which lay on the former, all winter and much later in the spring than the latter, which I note as an evidence that the wheat plant is never injured by snow, while the rye suffers much, it is remarkable to see writers not name the drought of May as the main or chief cause of the failure,] though sown of the same seed precisely, yet there were not ten bushels to the acre, being infested with the fly, while the field above was entirely free. The field which failed looked very fine in the spring after the snow disappeared, but was exceedingly injured by the drought of May, and never recovered, giving the larvae of the fly advantage of the sun and air to complete its transformations, and prepare it for destruction. Discoveries deduced from microscopic observations, as well as other reasons, combine to establish the fact; that the Fly deposite its eggs within the glumes of the florets of the wheat, in June; and if the wheat be sown too early, the larvae may injure the wheat plant in the fall; and again, if sowed very late, the growth will be feeble in the spring, and extremely favorable to the transformation of the Fly. In May, the young insects are easily discerned by the naked eye—having grown from the nits deposited in the grooves of the wheat grain,—lodged in the bulb of the plant, between the radicles and culm, or plumula, in the pupae state, and soon after form chrysalis, after which, they being now in the perfect state, the young Fly by means of its opositor, escapes through the bulb of the plant, nearly even with the surface of the ground, when the stalk, from the injury thus sustained, falls to the earth, or hangs pendantly over the adjacent grain. The wheat grain, at that season, is generally in the milky state, and the whole injured, by preventing the maturing process, is of course valueless. When the Flies are very numerous, their devastation may be compared to that of a hail storm. If the habits of this insect be closely pursued, it will be found that they are closely confined to the fulfilment of the object of their destiny. After it escapes from its terrene abode, it exercises its sexual privileges, seeks the propagation of its species, and then, like all insects, in all probability, dies. To recapitulate, if the eggs of the Fly be not deposited on the grain of wheat, so as to be sown with the wheat, how can the pupa be formed in the bulb of the root, completely encased by the plant in its growth, forming, as it were, a close cocoon about them? This fact must be obvious to every one who has examined the plant at the proper season; this single circumstance admitted, makes null the conjecture that the Fly is harbored about the stack yards in the stubble field, &c. I never knew a heavy crop, or a field promising a heavy crop in the spring, and free from other causes, to be injured by the fly; hence, if wheat fields continue luxuriant up to the season in which the fly commits its depredation, they are never injured; but if the wheat, prior to that season, be retarded in its growth, or shows the premonitory indications of a light crop, then the fly may be expected to appear.

I have a remedy to suggest for the grievance; our efforts must be renewed to improve oar lands; confine wheat growing to wheat land, instead of straining soils never adapted to wheat, to produce it, and too often unaided by the only restoratives. Whereas, if land, intended for wheat, be properly cultivated, and sown in the most approved season, after being well prepared by rich fossil and putrescent manures, there will be no other safeguard required against the ravages of the fly

WM. PENN KINZER.

Spring Lawn Farm, Penn. Aug. 20, 1836.

Setting out in Life.

The anxiety of accumulating something for their children, if not enough for their entire support, at least enough to set them well afloat in life, is very common among parents. It is injurious, and

arises from paternal weakness. Educate your children, and you have done enough for them; let them take care of themselves; teach them to depend upon their own streugth, and this can be done by putting them on their own strength; in no other way can they acquire strengh. Setting a young man afloat upon the wealth accumulated by his father, is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer; or rather, one that cannot swim without them; ten chances to one he will lose his dependence, and then where is he? Teach him to swim a little with his own strength, and then chuck him into the stream of life to take care of himself without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with more success.

Mechanics' Department.

Observations on the Principles, Structure and Manner of Using Fessenden's Patent Portable Apparatus for warming Apartments by Steam and Hot Water.

"The people who work in steam drying rooms are healthy; those who were formerly employed in Stove-heated apartments, became soon sickly and emaciated."—*Ure's Dictionary of Chemistay.*

The object of this invention is to form an EASILY PORTABLE APPARATUS for arresting and detaining much of that heat, produced by fire for warming apartments, which, in common Stoves, escapes thro' the smoke pipe and chimney. This is effected by exposing water in a suitable boiler to the heat of the fire in the stove, causing to be emitted into the apartment to be warmed the heat thus communicated to the water, and condensing and bringing back to the boiler the steam thus arising, without the complication of valves, syphons, &c. heretofore generally thought indispensable in warming by steam.

The apparatus, which constitutes this invention consists of a hollow metallic cylinder, standing perpendicularly on short legs, or a square base. Within this cylinder are a grate, a fire pot, door to admit fuel, and an ash box, as in other cylindric stoves. Directly over the fire pot, and also within the cylinder is placed a second cylinder of cast iron, which is the boiler. The lower part of the boiler is let into the top part of the lower cylinder, where it is supported by a shoulder, or projection of its sides. Above the boiler, and let into its top is a tin cylinder, which is closed at the top, and may be called the Condenser, within which the steam from the boiler is condensed and returned.

The interior cylinder, or boiler, and its contents serve to arrest, retain, and eventually give out into the room much heat that would otherwise escape through the smoke pipe. The interior cylinder, likewise, forces the current of heat to pass near the sides, instead of the centre of the stove, by which means more caloric is transmitted by the sides into the room, than would be if its course was not impeded. There is, besides, an advantage in many cases in having hot water at hand, which may be drawn out of the stove when wanted; and the hot water in the stove will give out heat, gradually, into the room a considerable time after the fire is extinguished. The top of the steam condenser is useful by furnishing a warm shelf for thawing ink when frozen in an inkstand, or for drying paper, &c.

The interior cylinder, or boiler, is not only useful when it is filled to a suitable height with water, but when it is empty it gives out more heat to the air of the room, proportion to the fire in the stove, than would be yielded by stove pipe. This boiler, being directly opposed to the current of heat, receives and transmits more caloric into the room than would be emitted from the same quantity and surface of iron presented in the form and position of iron tubes, forming a straight and unimpeded channel for the heat to pass in its course to the chimney.

The following extract from the specification attached to the patent for FESSENDEN'S PORTABLE STEAM and HOT WATER STOVE, may prove still further explanatory of its principles:

"Although I have adopted the above mentioned form ofconstruction in the steam stove, yet this may be varied indefinitely; and as the statute declares that 'simply changing the form and proportions of any machine in any degree shall not be deemed a discovery,' I shall hold the unlicensed adoption of the principles of my stove, under any possible form or modification, as a violation of my patent right. The novelty of the invention consists in an easily portable apparatus, which preveuts a convenient mode of arresting the heat produced from combustion on its passage from the interior of the stove to the chimney, by exposing water to the action of the caloric, distributing the latent heat thus produced where it is most wanted, and condensing and bringing it back to the boiler, without the apparatus of valves, syphons, &c. heretofore thought necessary in heating apartments by steam." * * * * *

Water possesses the greatest capacity for heat of any known substance, whether it be conpared with equal bulks or weights. A gallon of water heated to 212 degrees, contains at least 500 times as much heat as a gallon of air at the same temperature. Besides, air, when heated, becomes specifically lighter than the air in in its neighborhood, of consequence has a tendency to ascend and carry its caloric with it to a higher position, where its heat is diffused without answering any good purpose of economy. And, in common stoves, the air in the room that is warmed is vitiated by coming in contact with a surface of hot iron, often heated red hot, by which its mass is rendered less fit for respiration, and head ache and languor are induced. But in my steam and hot water stove, no part of the apparatus is heated much if any, above the temperature of boiling water, the small particles of dust, which float in the air not being burnt, remains fresh and uncontaminated.

In manufacturing stoves under this patent, utility rather than beauty or symmetry, has been the object. The article, however, is capable of decoration, and may be made to assume any form which taste or fancy may dictate.

The following is one among the many recommendations of the Steam and Hot Water Stove, with which the Invention has been favored:

(From the Superintendent of the Boston Farm School.)

"In the autumn of 1835, we found it necessary to have two stoves for the purpose of heating our large school and dining room, each about 38 by 50, the former 12, the latter 8 feet high in the clear. As our house is situated in a cold, bleak place, exposed to all winds, and it being very important that our room should be kept warm, we took considerable pains to inform ourselves what kind of stove would answer our purpose.

After examining many different patterns we were induced to try "FESSENDEN'S IMPROVED STEAM STOVE," so called. The largest size which had about 70 feet of steam pipe attached to it, we placed in the school room. The second size, which had a small cap or condenser to cover the head of the boiler, we put in the dining room.—They both far exceeded my expectations. I think they possess many advantages over stoves in general; at least over any that have ever come under my observation; some of which I will name.—They give a quicker heat than a cast iron stove. Likewise, the heat is more durable and PLEASANT, in consequence of the hot water and steam, which causes a very salubrious atmosphere in the room. Likewise, they are admirably well calculated for burning hard coal, and takes less to give the same quantity of heat, than any other I have evea noticed. DANIEL CHANDLER,

Superintendant.

Thompsow's Island, Boston Harbor.
July 12, 1836.

Stoves of the above description may be seen in operation at the following places, viz:—Boston Farm School, Thompson's Island; New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market st; Wm. H. Milton & Co., Nos. 4 and 6, Old Faneuil Hall; Grant & Daniel, No 9, Union st; Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington st.; Cornelius Cooledge, 3, State st.; Parke, Wright & Co., 101, State st.; Samuel Emmons & Sons, 107, State st.; Miss Newman's, 57, Court st.; T. G. Fessenden's, 53, Hancock st.; Tuttule, Weeks & Dennett's Printing Office, No. 17, School st.; John Copp, Tinman, 153 Hanover st.; &c. &c.

Directions for Kindling and continuing fire in Fessenden's Steam and Hot Water Stove.

Fill the boiler with water a little above the shoulder or flange by which it rests on the top of the stove; leaving room for the water to boil without its being liable to flow over, and then put on the lid, or steam condenser. Let the fire pot within the stove be cleared, and put

in a few blocks of dry wood, or a handful or two of charcoal. Set fire to these, and cover them with lumps of coal about the size of a walnut. Shut the stove door, and pull the ash pan out about half an inch. In a few minutes the whole will be ignited. Then, gradually fill the pot with your hard coal. As soon as the mass is well kindled, and the water begins to boil, open the stove door, and let it remain open, except when you wish to kindle, renew, or excite the fire. By keeping the stove door shut too long, you throw too much heat into the boiler, too much steam into the room and too much air into the fire pot, which causes anthracite coal to melt and run into masses, which clog the grate and are almost as difficult to burn as cast iron. But if the coal is burnt with the stove door open most of the time, this fusion and amalgamation will not take place; the coal will leave but little ashes and no slag, and what there is left on the grate. by aid of a poker, or a straight metal rod passed down between the bars of the grate, may be easily dislodged from the fire pot, and lodged in the ash pan. By this mode of proceeding you may supersede the necessity of dropping the grate.

If you wish for any particular purpose to accelerate the boiling of the water, put in a billet or two of wood, pull out the ash drawer a little, and close the stove door, opening it again as soon as the water boils. Or, with you ordinary coal fire you may soon cause the water to boil, by shutting the door and admitting air by the ash drawer only. If you have too much steam set the stove door wholly or partially open. To make a durable fire of course anthracite, the coal should be eight inches in depth over the bars of the grate. But for fine coal, a less depth will be necessary; and the smaller the fire pot, the finer the coal should be, till it is reduced to about the size of a walnut.

Thoughts on Warming Rooms.

The maintaining a proper temperature in our dwelling houses through the winter season, can only be accomplished in two ways—by excluding the externai air, and preventing the escape of that already warmed.

To exclude the external air, it is necessary that much greater attention be given to their construction and finishing, than is usualy paid. There is scarcely a possibility of making our rooms, in which a *wood fire* is to be kept burning, too tight; the very means adopted for carrying off the smoke will ensure a sufficient circulation, and consequent renewal of the air of the room.

Where coal is used, more precaution is necessary, as in a perfectly tight room fatal consequences frequently ensue from the use of the oxygen of the air in supporting the combustion of the coal. No coal of any kind, should ever be burned in a room not provided with a proper passage for the escape of the vitiated air, and the renewal of the atmosphere of the apartment by the introduction of that which is pure.

The idea that a room can be too tight, either for a fire-place or stove, in which wood is burned, is absurd; the temperature of such a room may be raised too high, and in properly finished rooms it frequently is so, but that proves nothing, except that fuel has been wasted, and more heat produced than was necessary for the purpose required.

To have a winter residence in this climate comfortable, our dwelling should be constructed with particular reference to that subject. The large airy rooms open to the external air, so requisite in summer, are not at all suitable in winter, and the expenses of most householders are materially increased by inattention in this respect. Show should always bs compelled to give way to health and comfort; and these should if possible always be combined with convenience and economy. The rooms to be occupied by the family should be on the least exposed part of the dwelling, and in no case should the doors open directly into the external air. Proper halls and entries assist most materially in the exclusion of winter's blasts.

If a fire-place is used for warming the room, it should be so constructed as to give out as much of the heat as possible into the apartment. To do this the fire-place must be shallow, and in combining with such a one the draft necessary to prevent smoke, and at the same time not be so strong as to force the heated air of the room too radidly away, lies the great skill of the successful mason. In our opinion an open fire is the most agreeable when properly managed, and we think there is about as much difference in the affect on the feelings, between an open fire and a stove, as there is between the former and that of the sun. We would give one hint to those who use fire-places, and have no wood houses, and that is, never to fill the corners within the jams with green snowy wood for the purpose of drying it. Much of the heat thrown into an apartment is reflected from the back and jambs, and this heat is very uprofitably employed in seasoning green wood or melting snow. Better, where such wood must be used, to put a stick or two at a time on to a lively burning fire, and enjoy an equal temperature, than half freeze while the wood is warming, and then be as effectually roasted while it is burning.

People who use stoves, in close rooms, in most casese live in a temperature much higher than they apprehend, which is probably one great reason why such fires are in general considered less healthy than open ones. Observation has convinced us that this difference between the heat of a room with a stove, and one with an open fire, is not on an average less than six or eight degrees. In matter of a fire, seeing is believing. Where a stove is used, a thermometer is absolutely essential; for the man who comes from the open air into a room heated to 75 or 80, is not satisfied without an additional stick in the stove.

But whatever may be the nature of the apparatus used for heating a room, whether a stove or a fire-place, let no one dream of a proper temperature, if he intends using green wood. What a black account will be presented to that man for settlement, who shall be called upon to answer for the weak eyes and the maledictions of his spouse, occasioned by unseasoned wood. Comfort and economy, domestic quiet and a happy family, and green wood, cannot exist together.—*Gen. Far.*

Summary.

Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, has been chosen by the Senate of the United States, Vice President, for the ensuing four years by a vote of 33 to 16. Messrs. Calhoun, Preston and White left their seats when the choice was about to be made.

Hon. Silas Wright, Jr. has been reelected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of New-York for six years from the 4th of March next.

Distressing Occurrence.—We understand that a son of Gen. F. Smith, of Anson, was so badly scalded on Saturday last, by falling into a vessel of hot water, that he expired on Monday. His name was George, and he was about five years of age—a child of much promise, and the idol of his deeply afflicted parents. Most sincerely do we sympathize with them in their affliction. —*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

General Bravo at Metamoras.—The New Orleans Echo of Feb. 1, says, By an arrival yesterday evening, we learn that Gen. Bravo had arrived in Metamoras on the 9th ultimo, in advance of the troops under his command.—When the vessel sailed, which was the 22d, several detachments of the troops had come in, and others to the number of 3,000 are expected. Quantities of military stores had also been brought in, among which were seen portable batteaux for crossing rivers, &c. In fact, the material preparations for invasion seem far more complete than before, but still the great *material* of all is said to be wanting, as complaints were not suppressed of no pay having been received for some time. Thus the note of preparation for the invasion of Texas is more than sounded.

Important from Florida.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of February 2d, says:

The steamboat Champion, Capt. Murray, brings the following good intelligence, derived from passengers on board the cutter Jefferson, at Pensacola, three days from Tampa Bay. The intelligence is, that the celebrated Indian, called Jumper, and the negro Abraham, have been captured, and that Osela himself barely made his escape, with only five followers, in the direction of the south. Gen. Jesup was making every effort for the capture of the bold and persevering chief.

The sloop of war Concord, with Commodore Dallas on board, was expected at Pensacola in about a week. The Vandalia had taken the place of the Concord at Tampa.

Distressing Occurence.—Mr Minot Dunning of Brunswick, was killed near his own dwelling on Friday last. The circumstances of his death were as follows—In attemting to place a third mill log on an ox sled, assisted by his brother—a chain, which they were using, suddenly broke, and the log fell upon Mr D. striking him on the breast and head with so much force as to cause his immediate death. Mr Dunuing was an industrious, temperate young man, and in his death a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he was much respected, have sustained an irreparable loss. But the affliction falls most severely on the partner of his bosom, to whom he had been united but little more than two years.—*Eastern Baptist.*

Jesse Brown of Poland, in this State has been arrested, having been accused of poisoning his wife and a girl named *Bailey* with whom he had held criminal intercourse. *Ib.*

Jonathan Cilley Esq. the democratic candidate, has been elected a member of Congress in Lincoln Congressional District. Judge Bailey was the whig candidate. *Ib.*

To cure the Tooth Ache.—A friend at our elbow in whom we have confidence, requests us to say, that in those cases of tooth-ache resulting from decay, the nerve may be destroyed with but little pain, by applying to it what he calls the oil of white paper. Having himself witnessed the virtues of this application in many cases, he is confident it will be invariably found a safe and effectual remedy.

His mode of extracting the oil is as follows: take a common cup and draw a piece of cotton cloth over the top, confining it by a string tied around it at the bottom. Make a small hole in the cloth at the top of the cup. Then take a sheet of common white paper and roll it in the form of a cone, or trumpet. Insert the small end in the aperture of the cloth before mentioned. Then place the cup in a position nearly horizontal and bending the paper cone still more downwards, set fire to the large end. The draft through the tube into the cup, will deposit a few drops of oil in the vessel by the time the paper has burnt out.—Take some of this oil in a little cotton and apply it to the nerve of the tooth. He says he has tried all the other remedies he has ever seen mentioned, but never found any thing so sure and effectual as this. He is no quack, but from the good will he bears to his fellows, he is disposed to acquaint them with the simple remedy and to advise them to give it a trial.—*Gospel Banner.*

The Boston Post says, that a young man, named Atherton, of Hartford, Ct. on Wednesday of last week, made 100 horse shoes, *in one hour and forty-seven minutes*, including a stoppage of six minutes. It was done at one fire, and with only two helpers—one to blow, and the other to strike.

A letter was recently received by a "fair ladye" of Antwerp, in which, upon being opened, was found the finger of a man, with these words, traced in letters of blood:—"Beautiful, but inhuman creature! I send you the little finger you required of me."

Flour Meeting.

The citizens of Portland, and several other places, have lately held public meetings in relation to the heartless monopoly of the Flour dealers. The Resolves passed at the meeting in Portland are spirited and to the point. Our limits only admit of giving two of them.

On motion of Mr George Ropes, it was *unanimously* Resolved, That Levi Cutter, C. M. Davis, W. W. Woodbury, C. Q. Clapp, Albert Smith, Henry H. Boody, and Alpheus Shaw, be a committee to wait on the consignees of flour in this market, and request them to communicate immediately with the owners thereof, *and require them to allow it to be sold at a fair price, or provide for its re-shipment.*

On motion, Resolved, That during the time, we shall abstain from the use of flour, and resort to the use of corn meal as a substitute—any merchant now having the latter article on hand, who shall rise in price on it, shall be held in the opinion of this meeting as a second Shylock—and his name be held up to public scorn and detestation.

Mechanic & Farmer.

The Blind made to See.—An interesting case of surgery, with a view to the bestowal of sight, is mentioned in the Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer. It is that of a young man from Mississippi, aged about twenty-one, and blind from his birth, who came to that city a few weeks ago, for the purpose of having an operation performed, in the hope of attaining the power of vision.

The operation was performed by Professor Dudley, of the Medical Department of the Transylvania University. Two weeks after the operation, the young man presented himself before the Medical class, and easily distinguished the features of those who had attended him but, as was quite natural for a person in his singular condition, nothing satisfactory could be obtained from him in regard to the difference between those ideas which he had formerly received through the sense of touch, and those recently received through that of vision.

A snow storm of unprecedented violence commenced in England on Christmas night and continued for some days without intermission, causing an interruption very unusual in that country, to the means of communication between the country and the capital. Some of the English papers talk of snow drifts 30 and 40 feet high.

Henry White, convicted of burning the Treasury building at Washington, in March, 1834, was on Friday last sentenced by the Washington Circuit Court to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Awful cruelty.—A Mrs. Moffit, of Bethel, Vt. has been put under bonds of $1000, for beating with rods her only child, a little girl five years old, to such a degree as to cause her death in about 12 hours. The child's offence was that she did not pronounce the word *decay* in a way to suit her inhuman mother.

Treble suicide.—A lad, aged 19, at Chamberwell, Eng. having resolved to make his exit sure, swallowed an ounce of arsenic, opened a vein, and then hung htmself. He was lovesick—awfully so, we should think.

It is said that Benjamin Rathbun's executors intend to redeem all his forged paper if possible, before trial, when of course he will be set at liberty, as the evidence of his forgeries will be put out of the way.

The Rev. Ray Potter, an officiating clergyman at Pawtucket (R. I.) has recently sent a letter to his Church, containing an acknowledgement that he has held illicit intercourse with a *church-sister*, and that she will bring into existence living proof of her shame and his guilt.

Manuscripts of Madison.—In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Mr Patten, from the Joint Library Committee, reported a joint resolution, appropriating $30 000 for the purchase of the manuscripts of the late James Madison, referred to in the letter of Mrs Madison to the President lately communicated to Congress. The resolution was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Marriages.

In this town, Mr. Harford Joy, of Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Sarah Woods.

In Gardiner, Mr. Samuel Collins, of Winthrop, to Miss Clarissa French, of Gardiner.

In Pittston, Mr. Charles H. Winslow, of Hallowell, to Miss Martha Noyes.

In Monmouth, 29th ult. Elijah L. Norcross, Esq. of Garland, to Mrs. Experience Hutchinson, of Winthrop.

Deaths.

In Winthrop, on the 31st of January, Miss Emily S. Danforth, daughter of Mr. Asa Danforth, of Norton, Mass. [*Papers in Massachusetts are requested to copy.*]

In Palmyra, Mr. Samuel C. Shaw, aged 52.

In Brunswick, Capt. Thomas Taylor, aged about 45.

In Wilton, very suddenly, on the 9th inst. Caroline, wife of Capt. Joseph Lovell.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 6.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market, 330 Beef Cattle, 1100 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully sustained; a few cattle were sold without weighing, probably at something more than our highest quotations. We quote extra 7 75; first quality at 7 a 7 50; second quality at 6 50 to 7; and third quality dt 5 a $6 25.

Sheep—Market continues heavy. Lots were taken at 3 50, 4 25, 4 75, 5, 5 75, $6, and a lot very large and fine at $7 60.

New Paper.

It is proposed to issue every *Saturday evening* in the city of New York, a weekly paper of the Largest dimensions, in a quarto form, entitled

THE WORLD!

Literary, Poetical, Fashionable, Dramatical, Sporting, Musical, &c. &c. &c.

The first number of which will be published on Saturday Evening, January 21st, 1837.

Terms—$3 a Year—Single numbers 12 1-2 cts.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.—An edition of 20,000 will be printed of the first number, as a *Prospectus*, to be circulated throughout every portion of the United States and Canadas.

Editors publishing the above Prospectus will be entitled to a free exchange.

William W. Snowden,
Joseph M. Church.

New York, Jan. 12th, 1837.—110 *William St.*

Found,

Between this Village and the Farmers' Hotel, a pair of SLEIGH SHOES. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, by calling at Messrs. P. & G. A. Benson's Store.

Winthrop, Jan. 23d, 1837.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Spts. Turpentine, &c. which he sells at very low prices.

Feb. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with H. W. Paine, Esq. Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr Paine. S. R. WEBBER.

Hallowell, Feb. 1837.

MEDICINE.

T. B. MERRICK keeps an extensive assortment of Medicine of first quality, which will be sold at fair prices. Feb. 14, 1837.

MEDICAL.

DR. KNAPP informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him.

Withrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

MACHINE CARDS of the best quality, for sale constantly by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE.—The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held on *Wednesday*, the 1st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop, to elect the Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

☞ A general attendance of all the members is particularly requested, as business affecting the interest of the Society is to be acted upon.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

Hallowell, Feb. 14, 1837.

Prospectus of Stories From Real Life.

The entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living.—

Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.

Eighth Edition.

'It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.'

'We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.'

'It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.'

'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.'

'We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.'

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.'

"A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and wether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be.'

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.'

"The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence."

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means.'

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.

"It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and caretul examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency."

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

"I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me."

S. COLMAN, Publisher,
121 *Washington Street, Boston.*

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

ORPHAN ELLEN.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flow'rs,
For I am sad, and wet, and weary:
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still, and dreary;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and food and dwelling,
For valor's wretched orphan girls—
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute, unasking;
They have no heart for woes like mine;
Each word, each look is cold—repelling,
Yet once a crowd of flatt'rers fawned,
And fortune smiled on me and Ellen.

Oh! buy my flowers fair and fresh
As mine and morning's tears could keep them!
Tomorrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to weep them!
Yet this sweet bud, if nursed with care,
Soon into fullness would be swelling;
And nutured by some generous hand,
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree;
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;
And I've no food to carry there,
To sooth the tears she will be shedding,
O! that those mourner's tears which fall—
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen.

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless, blessed sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those of pitying heaven's own weeping;
Unknown we've lived, unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,
Of two young broken hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen.

No one has bought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'ershading,
And I, like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnoticed and unwept am fading;
My soul is struggling to be free—
It loathes its wretched earthly dwelling!
My limbs refuse to bear their load—
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

Miscellany.

The Beggar, at the Barrier Depassy.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend a Sunday with my mother, who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier, and thence I took a seat in one of the public carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the dilligence I use to stop and converse with a beggar whose name was Anthony, and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de Passy, where in a loud voice, he solicited alms from every one who passed, with a degree of perseverance that was really astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle without inquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly because I had got into the habit of doing so, and partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the dilligence, I found Anthony at his ususal post, exerting his lungs, and bawling incessantly his accustomed form of petition—'For the love of heaven bestow your alms on a poor man—Messieurs, Mesdames, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received.'

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamations into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice, a middle aged man of respectable parents joined us. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. Here was a fit subject for the beggar, who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty, and soliciting relief.

'You need not be a beggar, unless you please,' replied the gentleman, 'when you can have an income of 10,000 crowns.'

'You are pleased to jest, sir,' answerd Anthony.'

'By no means,' said the gentleman; 'I was never more serious in my life. Listen to me, my friend. You perceived that I am well dressed, and I tell you that I have every thing a reasonable man need desire.'

'Ah! sir, you are a fortunate man.'

'Well, but, my friend, I would not have been so if I had sat and begged as you are doing.'

'I have no other means of gaining my living.'

'Are you lame?'

'No sir.'

'You are not blind, or deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as every passer-by can testify. Listen; I shall tell you my history in a few words. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, I was a beggar like yourself; at length I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, and I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could. I quitted Paris—I went into the provinces—I begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris with a tolerably large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker, who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until to my great joy my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg them.—At length, by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and this saved me both time and labor. My business increased, the paper makers found that I dealt honestly by them: I never palmed off bad rags for good ones: I prospered and see the result—in place of being a poor despised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year, and two houses in one of the best streets in Paris. If, then, my friend, you can do no better begin as a rag merchant, and here,' he continued, 'is a crown to set you up in your new trade;—it is more than I had; and in addition, please to take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police.'

On saying this, the old gentleman walked off, leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar, had been so much interested in the history he had heard, that he stood with open mouth and eyes in astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms from two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment. I could not help being struck with the story, but I had no time to comment on it, as the dilligence had arrived, in which I seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I lost sight of the beggar; whether the fear of the police, or the hopes of gaining ten thoushand pounds a year had wrought the change, I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from that day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years after, it happened that business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city I stepped into a bookseller's shop to purchase a new work that had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout good looking manwas giving them orders, as he walked up and down with an air of importance. I thought I had seen the face of the bookseller before, but where, I could not for the moment tell, until he spoke, and then I discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through his shop into a well furnished parlor; he lavished every kindness on me; and, finally gave me his history from the time we parted at the Barrier. With the crown of the stranger he began, as he advised him, to collect rags; he made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer; married his daughter; in short, his hopes were fulfilled; his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at 10,000 crowns. He prayed every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the alms of others, that, while liberal and kind to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplications, ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sous on those who would not help themselves.—*Ladies Companion.*

Hymenial Riddle.

A marriage took place at Bridgewater, Vt. last week, at which were counted three fathers, three grandfathers, three mothers, two grandmothers, four children, two grandchildren, three husbands, one daughter, three wives, two uncles, two brothers in manhood, two aunts, two brothers in childhood, two sisters, two nephews, and two wives—in all 37, and yet only eight persons were present. The bridegroom wedded his brother's wife's mother—the bride being in her 67th, and the bridegroom in his 42d year. —Claremont Eagle.

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES

OF all kinds, for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Printing Business and publication of the Maine Farmer, under the firm of Wm. Noyes, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Wm. Noyes,—and all having demands against the firm will please present them to said Noyes for payment, who is authorized to adjust the same.

ELIJAH WOOD,
WILLIAM C. FULLER,
SAM'L. P. BENSON,
WILLIAM NOYES.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1837.

Extra Chance for Good Bargains.

The subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business in the spring, will sell his Stock of Goods, for Cash, at reduced prices, lower than they can be bought in town, consisting in part as follows:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, (colors and prices to suit purchasers,) Camblets, Padding and Duck, Prime assortment of 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Good assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams and Furniture, Colored Cambric, Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Fur Caps, Collars and Capes; Good assortment of Silks and Laces; Ribbons, in abundance; Bombazine; White Cambric and Muslins; Highland, Raw-Silk and Merino Shawls; Thibet and Fancy Silk Hdkfs.; Bandan and Flag Silk do.; Good Assortment o Gloves and Hosiery; Irish Linen; Silk and Cotton Velvet; Silk, Woolen and Valentia Vesting; Cotton Yarn and Wicking, Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Flannels.

Three Hundred Rolls Paper Hangings and Bordering—various quality, and prices; Kid Shoes; Whips and Lashes; Umbrellas; Looking Glasses; Plain and Wrought Combs; Floor Brushes; Corn Brooms; Good assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware; Shovels and Manure Forks; Good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Hyson and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Prime Winter Oil; Boston, and Dupont's Eagle Powder in Canisters; Shot; Salaeratus, Spices, &c. &c' &c.

He would just say, to those indebted to him, by Note or Account, which has been of a longer standing than six months, that it will be expected of them that they will call, and adjust the same forthwith. *RANSOM BISHOP.*

Winthrop, January 2, 1837.

Notice.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th of November last, a three years old Horse Colt—color dark red, black mane and tail, large star in his forehead, and both white hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the said Colt away.

AMAZIAH REED.

Weld, Jan. 13, 1837.

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to *secure* a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836. 3w47.